

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,  
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,  
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,  
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.  
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennen's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LETTERS sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-maker and Jeweler,) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSIC BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838—30-3

Ob School for Young Ladies.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL, who was for several years associated with the Rev. John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs. Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 18, 1839. Its Sessions will comprise five months each.

The Elementary branches will be taught by

the session, at \$16 00  
The Higher Branches, at \$20 00

The Scholars will be charged from the time of their entrance. No deduction will be made, but at the option of the teachers. The attention of the Instructors will be particularly directed to the manners and morals of the pupils, as well as their mental cultivation. Special effort will be made to accelerate the progress of the Primary Classes. The disciplining of the School will be exact. In consequence, no young lady will be retained in it, who cannot be restrained from the violation of its established rules, by private admonition or public reproof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr. A. T. SKILLMAN, at his Book Store. A few scholars can be boarded in the family of the Principals.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-paid \$3.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between \$3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838—38-4f

CABINET WIRE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles of the way of FURNITURE can be had on good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838—36-4f

T. M. HICKY & W. B. REDD.

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838—16-4f

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838—41-4f

Having loaned several German Books, among others a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they be returned, as I am about to leave the State.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf Register.

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1839.

NO. 10.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,  
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,  
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,  
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.  
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennen's Hotel.

DANCING, &c.

MR. RICHARDSON presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs them, that his Spring Classes will commence in a few days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances—as a great number of new *Canions*, *Round and Hop Waltzes*, *Galopades*, *Spanish*, *Scottish*, *Polish*, *Tyrolean*, *Circassian*, &c. &c. embracing the

FAITHFUL LOVE.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by the following annunciation in a late Kentucky paper.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,  
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still  
here;  
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,  
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,  
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,  
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and  
shame?  
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible affray at the Galt House in Louisville, in which Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair, that the Judge was then engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and that the marriage was to have been solemnized in a day

From the Globe.

On the 18th and 17th January last, I made some remarks in the House of Representatives on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, which remarks were soon after published in the *Globe*, and have since been published in pamphlet form. Mr Stanly of North Carolina followed me in reply. At the commencement of his remarks, he insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. I promptly pronounced the insinuation a base falsehood, and a foul detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous Federal sheets of the day. My intention at the time was to insult the member. So he understood me. So all who heard me understood me. My meaning was that the member was a base liar and a foul calumniator; and the only reason that he was indirectly thus denounced, was because the rules of the House prohibited me from doing it directly, without laying myself liable to its censure. All this, too, was well understood at the time; and for this intended and well understood insult, I held myself in readiness to give the member any satisfaction which he might have the moral courage to seek. But no disposition to seek for redress was manifested within the time I had a right to expect it, or within the time it might be expected, from a man who had any regard for his honor or reputation. So I was disposed to let the member go for what I believe him to be, a mean poltroon and a base liar; and which I believe he may at any time, and in any place, be pronounced with impunity.

Some ten or twelve days after making the remarks to which I allude, I saw a communication in the *National Intelligencer*, occupying the space of four or five columns of that paper, purporting to be "the reply of Mr Stanly, of North Carolina, to Dr. Duncan." I was surprised to see a reply of such length. I was not present all the time the member was speaking. I was present when he finished, and his last remark was, "I have detained the House not more than fifteen minutes." I thought he was correct as to the time he occupied the floor—(a short time in which to make a speech occupying four and a half columns of one of the largest newspaper sheets.)

Leave is sometimes asked of the House to write out a speech which there may not be time to make, and the privilege is generally granted. This is an accommodation to the House, and to the country, whose business is permitted to progress. But, in all cases of this kind, leave of the House ought to be obtained, and a notice of the fact ought to accompany the written speech. It is mean and basely dishonorable, and it is a falsehood and a fraud practised upon the community, to promulgate a speech purporting to have been delivered on the floor of Congress which never was there spoken, on any other conditions than by the leave and with the notice which I have named.

I say that the speech published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 4th instant, purporting to be "the remarks of Mr Stanly, in reply to Dr. Duncan," never was delivered in the House of Representatives nor any other place, except through the polluted columns of the corrupt, base bought, servile and degraded sheet, through which it makes its appearance; therefore, its very caption or title contains a base falsehood, and a mean attempt at fraud and imposition upon the public. Its whole body is a tissue of misrepresentations, unmanly insinuations, and low vulgarity, worthy of the man that can be charged with base falsehood and foul detraction with impunity. In order to know that I could not be mistaken as to the time the member occupied in his attempt to reply to me, and to ascertain some other facts, of which I will soon speak, I addressed the following notes to the gentlemen whose names are prefixed, to which I received the subjoined answers:

House of REPRESENTATIVES,

February 9, 1839.

Sir: If you were present on the 17th January, 1839, when Mr Stanly of North Carolina replied to some remarks made by me on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, will you have the goodness to state what time Mr Stanly occupied in making his reply? Whether Mr Slade of Vermont did, or did not, hand him (Stanly) a paper containing my answer to some Abolition interrogatories, and whether Mr Slade did, or did not, point out to Mr Stanly such passages of said answer as Mr Stanly exhibited in his reply.

Your attention to this, will much oblige your friend,

A. DUNCAN.

Hon. H. L. TURNER.

House of REPRESENTATIVES,

February 9, 1839.

Sir: I have received your note of the 9th of this month, and in answer thereto have the honor to state, that I was in my seat in the House of Representatives on the 17th of January last. I heard your speech delivered in the House on that day, on the subject to which you refer, and the reply thereto of the Hon. Mr Stanly of North Carolina, on the same day. I did not tax my recollection with the precise time occupied by Mr Stanly in making his reply, but my impression is it did not exceed fifteen or twenty minutes.

In the course of Mr Stanly's remarks, I understood him to make allusion to a letter which he alleged had been written by you on the subject of Abolitionism. He regretted that he had not the letter to read to the House. In a few seconds after this, my attention was directed to Mr Stanly by some gentlemen who sat near me, and who called my attention to the fact, that Mr Slade was prompting Mr Stanly, by pointing out to him certain parts of your letter, to be read by him to the House. I have no knowledge how or from whom Mr Stanly received the letter above referred to.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

H. L. TURNER.

House of REPRESENTATIVES,

February 9, 1839.

Sir: Were you in the House on the 17th January, 1839, when I made some remarks on the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, or were you present when Mr Stanly, of North Carolina, replied to me? If so, will you be so good as to state, first, if Mr Slade of Vermont did, or did not, hand him (Stanly) a paper containing my letter in answer to some Abolition interrogatories? Second, state whether Mr Slade did, or did not, stand by him (Stanly) and prompt or point out such passages of said letter as were exhibited in his reply? Third, will you state

what time Stanly occupied in his reply, and whether or not the greater portion of that time was occupied in reading portions of the letter above alluded to?

Your attention to this, will much oblige,  
Yours, &c.  
Hon. J. A. BYNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY,

10th Feb. 1839.

Sir: In reply to your note of the 9th instant, and the questions therein contained, I can only say that I was present, and heard the concluding part of your remarks on the occasion alluded to; after which, I saw Mr Stanly rise, and heard his reply.

I did not see Mr Slade hand Mr Stanly the paper containing your letter on the subject of Abolition. Mr Slade has informed me since, however, that he did hand Mr Stanly such a paper at the time alluded to by you.

While Mr S. was speaking, I saw Mr Slade standing by, or behind Mr Stanly, pointing, as I thought, at different paragraphs in the paper held by Mr S. As to the last question, I think I heard Mr Stanly say, in concluding his few remarks, that he had not addressed the House more than fifteen minutes, and I think that about the time he did speak.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. A. BYNUM.

The Hon. A. DUNCAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Feb. 9, 1839.

Sir: Were you in the House on the 17th January, when I made some remarks on the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, or were you present during the time that Mr Stanly replied to me? If so, will you be so good as to state the time, as near as possible, or as well as you can recollect, that he (Stanly) occupied in his reply. Your early answer will much oblige your friend,

A. DUNCAN.

To Hon. ELY MOORE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Feb. 12, 1839.

Sir: In reply to the interrogatories contained in your communication of the 9th inst. I will state that I was in the House at the time referred to, and heard the remarks both of Mr Stanly and yourself. The time occupied by Mr S. in his reply to you did not, to the best of my recollection, exceed fifteen minutes.

Very respectfully,

ELY MOORE.

I think I am sustained in the fact which I have asserted, viz: that "the speech of Mr Stanly of North Carolina, in reply to Dr. Duncan," &c., never was made in the House of Representatives, or, if made, must have been made in the *short space* of "fifteen minutes!" but even all that time was not occupied in making the speech purporting to be the reply to "Dr. Duncan." When I charged upon the member a base falsehood, &c. for making the insinuation which he did, some part of the fifteen minutes was occupied in denying that he had insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. Here is where the member showed the white feather. That denial was but a squirming under the responsibility of answering in an honorable way the charge of being guilty of base falsehood. A part of the balance of these precious fifteen minutes, (and a great part, too) was occupied in reading garbled extracts from a letter which I wrote in answer to some Abolition interrogatories propounded to me shortly before my re-election. The member first regretted that he had not the letter in his possession; but it was soon furnished. Who furnished it? Mr Slade of Vermont. Ah! Mr Slade, I am happy to meet you on this board of exposition. I have been talking all this time about (to use a vulgar phrase) "the little end of nothing;" a thing that requires the use of a telescope to see if it be at any considerable distance; hardly the ninth part of a man; a thing now out of time and out of place; a thing that the Almighty never intended for any other purpose than the use of the bodkin, shears, and thimble. But you, sir, are a man six feet five in your shoes. I feel a freedom in talking to you; and, in order to have a full and ample case, I will splice the member from North Carolina to you, and for a short time will consider you one person, or in "cahoots," and in that capacity I will hold myself responsible to you for all I say.

You profess to be an Abolitionist; religiously, morally, patriotically and civilly, a modern Abolitionist; even so, I have been told, to *amalgamation*. You furnished the member from North Carolina, did you, with my answer to the Abolitionists, from which to read garbled extracts? You stood at his elbow, did you, prompting him, and pointing out suitable passages of my letter, to enable him to make an anti-Abolition speech, and attach to my name that of Abolitionism? Only think of this! A rank Abolition Whig from the North in "cahoots" with a rank anti-Abolition Whig from the South, in exposing the pernicious doctrine contained in a letter which deprecates slavery in the *abstract*; or, rather, a Northern Abolition Whig making a convenience and a parrot of a Southern anti-Abolitionist, through which to expose the dangerous tendencies of an expression of hostility to slavery in the abstract, and its effects without regard to time or place! What base sophistry! what black hypocrisy! what political swindling for base and corrupt party purposes!

Yes, black hypocrisy, take it as you may. If I am an Abolitionist, why should the member from Vermont lend himself to make me odious to the slaveholding people? Or, if the member from Vermont is sincere in his profession of Abolitionism, why is he assisting and prompting an anti-Abolitionist to expose opinions of mine, to the prejudice of the principles of his faith? If the member from North Carolina is sincere in his professions of anti-Abolitionism, why does he permit himself to be made the tool of an avowed Abolitionist? All this unnatural connection is well understood. Abolitionism and Whigery, like twin brothers, walk hand and hand here and every where else. There is not an *ism* on earth, however degraded, that Whigery will not take by the hand. Here we have the evidence of the subversion and acknowledgement into which the member from North Carolina was either kicked or coaxed by party discipline, evidenced by the following letter, by which the member from North Carolina is made publicly to retract a charge which he had made against the member from Vermont, and to declare, publicly, that he [Stanly] believes that the open, avowed, and reckless Abolitionist, [Slade], means no harm to the South." But read the letter. Here it is:

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1838.

MESSRS. GALE AND SEATON: In the *Intelligencer* of this morning I find the following report:

"Mr Slade introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, there exists, and is carried on between the ports of the District of Columbia and other ports of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to different parts of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and whereas, such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression.

Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided,

"Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month, as relates to the removal of slaves from State to State, and prohibits the action of this House on every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching the same, be, and hereby is, rescinded."

After which, it is reported that "Mr Dawson called for the reading of the resolution; which having been again read, Mr Stanly said he wished to introduce an amendment. The chair said it was not now in order, the resolution not yet being in the possession of the House."

When Mr Slade's resolutions were read, and I heard the words "outrageous violation of human rights" and "disgraceful," applied, as I thought, to the slaveholding States, and to North Carolina as one of them, I could not repress the indignation I felt at such language. It was under the influence of this excitement that I wished to "introduce an amendment," when the "Chair said it was not now in order."

The amendment I wished to introduce was in the words following:

"Resolved, That said resolution is disrespectful in its language, and outrageously insulting to the Representatives of the slaveholding States; that it is calculated to irritate and provoke the members from said States; and that the consideration of said resolution would be an 'outrage and violation' of the respect due to the slaveholding States, and would necessarily tend to weaken the bonds of our Union."

"Resolved, That said resolution is 'disgraceful' to the member who presents it, as it evinces a total disregard of the feelings of the Representatives of the slaveholding States of this Union, and does not deserve to be considered by the House."

But the rules of order, different at different times prevented me from introducing this amendment, and I do not now regret it, as the resolution was not considered by the House, and as I have been since satisfied that, though the language sounded harshly to the ears of a Representative from the South, nothing offensive was intended, and I write this note now, that my constituents may be informed what my amendment was; waiting for an hour of leisure, when I will inform them more fully why it was that I did not vote upon the resolutions recently offered by a member from New Hampshire.

I have good reasons for refusing to join in the miserable farce which has been played by the instruments of party in the House of Representatives during Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Oblige me by publishing this note.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD STANLY.

Comment on this letter, it would seem, is unnecessary. The resolution of the member from Vermont not only strikes at the root of every interest the Southern States have in the institutions of slavery, but it uses the most degraded and abusive language that a foul tongue could express, or a poisoned pen record; and so the member from North Carolina virtually expresses himself; but either from being whipped into the traces by force of party discipline, or from cowardice unworthy a son of the South, whose heart ought to be in her interest, and her reputation his boast, he is forced to the degrading *public acknowledgment* that no thing offensive to the South was intended by the member from Vermont! I think, as the people of North Carolina will understand this matter, it is useless for me to expand upon it.

But a word in relation, and in justice to myself. A few days prior to my re-election, several interrogatories were propounded to me on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and I, probably on the spur of the occasion, answered them without time for reflection, or opportunity for examination; but I am to say that, on mature examination, I have not one word, contained in that letter, to take back, as it regards slavery in the abstract or Abolitionism. When I wrote that letter I felt as I wrote. I wrote as I now feel, and as I hope always to feel on the subject of slavery, in the abstract, and as thousands and hundreds of thousands of the best men the world over produced, have thought, and now think, both in free and in slave States.

My remarks in this letter were made with reference to slavery in all time, present, past, and future, and without reference to any particular realm, kingdom, empire, or republic; and I now say, that the man who will otherwise express himself to this general view of the subject of slavery in the abstract, is no philanthropist, is no friend to human liberty, and would be unworthy the proud name of an American.

My objections to modern Abolitionism are strongly expressed in the same letter. I there deprecate it as disorganizing in its tendencies—in violation of the compact by which the Union was brought into existence, and, if persisted in, will endanger its duration. My official course since has been in accordance with the view I then entertained of it. I voted to suspend the rule for the admission of Mr Atherton's resolutions, for the object and contents of which I refer the reader to the journals of the House of Representatives for the present session of Congress. A motion for adjournment was then made by Mr Bell, at the early hour of half past one o'clock, p.m. evidently for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the resolutions. I voted against the adjournment; but the member from North Carolina (Mr Stanly) voted in favor of the adjournment. I voted throughout for the adoption of these resolutions, with the exception of the last division of the last resolution, which goes to prevent the reading, printing, and reference of petitions on the subject of Abolitionism. This I thought impolitic, and well calculated to multiply petitions and petitioners on this vexed question, because such a disposition never fails to raise the cry or persecution. I also thought that

such a disposition of petitions was a violation of the right of petition as secured by the Constitution; for, surely, to prevent and refuse legislative action upon them, is virtually to prostrate the right to petition. To recognize the right to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, (which Congress does by receiving petitions for that purpose,) and at the same time, and by the same act, refuse them the usual legislative action, is worse than contemptuous mockery of the right petition.

I hold that the people have a right to petition Congress for the redress of every grievance not forbidden by the Constitution. I hold that the people are, and of right ought to be, the judges of what they shall petition Congress for; and I hold it follows, as a corollary, that Congress is bound to give petitions the proper and usual direction, to the end that they may receive that legislative action which the framers of the Constitution intended they should, when they secured inviolate the right of petition. It seems to me that good policy and sound interpretation of the Constitution require that such should be the disposition of all petitions.

I voted for Mr Atherton's resolutions, because I thought the reserved and constitutional rights of the Southern States demanded their adoption. I voted for them, because I thought the peace and quiet of the country required it. I voted for them, because I have before said, I think the practical operation of the principles of modern Abolitionism would be more fatal to the unfortunate African than even slavery itself as it at present exists in the United States; and, therefore, I can consider modern Abolition in no other light than mistaken philanthropy. I voted for their adoption, because I am not clear that Congress has any such power over the District of Columbia, as to abolish slavery within its limits. But above all, I voted for them because I think the perpetuity of this Union, and the duration of our institutions required that they should all be adopted, with the exception of that part of the last resolution which I before excepted.

I say I stood by and sustained these resolutions, voting for them against all the efforts to defeat them by the Opposition; but where was the member from North Carolina at this trying moment? I have examined the journals; the name of Edward Stanly is not to be found. Where was he, I ask, when the Northern Democracy rallied almost to a man to put at rest a question that was shaking the institutions of his State from their centre to their circumference, and endangering the very existence of the Union itself? I repeat, where was the member at this responsible crisis? Was he at his post, sustaining the interests of his State, which he said on one occasion not long since, had "GROWN WITH HIS GROWTH! STRENGTHENED WITH HIS STRENGTH!!" No, he was not at his post. He was, spaniel like, skulking from his duty and his post, at the nod of party discipline; but, when backed and prompted by the *Abolitionist*, Slade, he assumed all the pretences of a whiffet, hissed, on puppy-like, to do that which a bigger dog had not the courage to attempt.

But to conclude, people of North Carolina, (for this paper may find its way to you,) what do you think of your Representative, who has attempted to practise a base fraud, and a mean deception upon you, by promulgating a speech among you, purporting to have been delivered by him in the House of Representatives, which never was delivered, and though a disgrace—delivered or written—to any man but the member from North Carolina, he has neither the moral courage nor the talent to deliver. What do you think of your Representative, who has patiently stood to be charged with base falsehood and foul detraction with impunity, and who, to skulk from the responsibility of resenting such an insult, has basely denied that which every word written in that which he is pleased to call his speech, bears evidence, thus adding, I repeat, base falsehood to mean cowardice. What do you think of your Representative who has skulked from the support of measures, (I mean Atherton's resolutions,) introduced for the purpose of putting to rest that dangerous question, modern Abolitionism, so eminently calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of this Union, and to prostrate or shake the institutions of the member's State, whose interests have "grown with his growth!! and strengthened with his strength!!"

But, above all, what do you think of your Representative who has permitted himself to be made the tool, the cat's-paw, the thing, the automaton, and the parrot, through which an open and avowed Abolitionist should make an anti-Abolition speech? An anti-Abolition speech through your Representative! and that, too, by an Abolitionist! yes, and, I believe, an amalgamation Abolitionist, too, a man who has spent or evaporated thousands of dollars on the floor of Congress in efforts to establish principles and laws subservient of your institutions, in violation of your reserved rights as a State, and disorganising, if not destructive, to the Union, and so far as amalgamation is concerned, or is a part of his creed, degrading to the American character. This is the man from whom your Representative receives prompt

I have been induced to make the inquiries and exposures here exhibited, in consequence of the following communication, viz:

To the Hon. A. Duncan, of Ohio.

In a speech which has been published, said also to have been delivered by you, in the House of Representatives, I find that you have cussed me among the public defaulters. However much you may be in favor of Abolition "in the abstract," I beg that, hereafter, you will not, in making use of my name, abolish the truth. I am no defaulter, as the documents in my possession will show. It may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and, with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men; but you shall not use your "privilege" where I am concerned, without receiving a proper contradiction. You have quite enough to do, to defend the speculations and frauds of your political friends—those who steal millions and up stakes for England, as well as those who steal thousands, and remain at anchor here—without calumniating innocent persons. I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues.

R. B. RANDOLPH,

late of the U. S. Navy.

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1839.

It was not from a spirit of resentment I have been induced to notice the above communication. No: I was led to notice it from a disposition to do Mr. Randolph justice and right, if I had done him an injury, although I think most readers will conclude, with me, that Mr. Randolph might have seen abundance of reason in the following extract, to have desisted from the above communication.— This extract is taken from the speech to which Mr. Randolph alludes, and was in answer to Mr. Bell, as the extract shows. When I was exposing the defalcation of the Messrs. Erwins, Mr. Bell of Tennessee rose, and said the Erwins were not defaulters; it was a slander promulgated by the Globe paper.

"Mr. Duncan responded, that he did not get the information from the Globe: he obtained it from the records in the archives of the Government; evidence of the highest character, and that which is open to the view of every one who desires to read. I hope (said Mr. D.) it is not true. I would prefer to conceal, at all times, human weakness and depravity, rather than expose, where it may be done without public injury; but I would prefer that such depravity as I am now exposing did not exist. And let me say, once for all, that I know nothing personally of the numerous and wholesale frauds which I am now exposing. I am alike ignorant of the men whom the records show to be the perpetrators. These frauds, with the names of those who committed them, are matters of record, and the facts are spread over the whole country, and known to all who read the journals of Congress, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. Consequently, my exposure can neither affect the reputation of those whose names I expose or the cause of justice."

I say the remarks contained in this extract might have well superseded the communication. But Mr. R. volunteers the following advice: "I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues." I return my thanks for this advice; and when I want more I will call for it.— But Mr. R. is unkind in saying, "It may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men." I say this is an unkind charge—is unkind, if it is intended to fix on me a claim of privilege in consequence of my representative character. I claim no privilege on that ground. I hold myself responsible for all I say, either in my personal or representative character. If, perchance, I am officially compelled to notice men and things in a manner unpleasant, and I am to be held responsible in my individual capacity, all I ask is that he be a gentleman who so holds me. I want him to be clean hands. He must be such an one whose frauds have not been such as to place him out of time and out of place when he is without the gloomy walls of a degrading penitentiary. He must not have the base and degraded character of a coward united to his reputation in life; and to his memory in death, by having pulled the nose of an old patriot, withered and bleached by the frosts of seventy winters, and worn to the brink of the grave by services to his country.

A. DUNCAN.

Among the items of late intelligence from Havana, the Lousianian has the following:

A considerable number of foreign ships of war, of various sizes and descriptions, were lying at Havana, and a disagreeable circumstance occurred, which occasioned much conversation and some excited feeling among their officers. A kind of marine festival was given on board an English sloop of war, to which the officers of every national vessel in the harbour were invited, except those of the United States sloop of war the Boston. The cause that produced this act of rudeness is not assigned. It resembles very much an intentional insult to our flag, and it shows that the old grudge still festers in the minds of some of her majesty's naval officers.

We are free to admit that when a gentleman gives an entertainment he has the most undoubted right to choose his own company, but in the case stated above, the indiscriminate invitation extended to the naval officers of every nation except those of the U. States, makes an invidious distinction which bears very much the semblance of a studied insult. Without knowing any thing more than the paragraph quoted discloses, we will lay a wager that one or more of the British officers concerned in the "festival" were among those who were so soundly drubbed by our gallant tars in the late war with Great Britain.

HURRAH FOR THE MAINE BOYS—If the Roman matron had children like the little fellow spoken of below, she might well have called them the jewels, but she would have taken better care of them than this Maine woman did.

The following fact is related to us by a friend who had it from the mouth of a gentleman from Machias. Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_, of Machias, left her five children in bed, the eldest a boy of nine years, and went to a neighbor to spend the evening, locking the door after her. The eldest boy was awakened by the roaring of fire, and the falling of cinders on the bed. He sprang up, took the infant from the cradle, ran to the door, and finding it fast stove out a window, jumped out and laid the infant in a place of safety—then returned, and pulled the other children out of bed by their feet, and threw them in succession out of the window, and then got out himself and began to cry first at the top of his voice. The house was entirely destroyed.

Bangor Courier.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1839.

The engagements in my office occupy so much of my time, that I cannot have the pleasure of calling on the patrons of the Gazette for their small sums; but have engaged Mr H. B. FRANKLIN, who will wait upon most of those in the county very shortly.

D. BRADFORD.

The communication of Doctor Duncan, which will be found in this day's paper, has been so often enquired for, that, although the language is very severe and gross, we could not withhold it from our readers.

On the day after its publication in the Globe, Mr Prentiss of Mississippi, introduced resolutions

for the expulsion of Mr Duncan, for breach of privilege. This gave rise to a stormy debate, in which

Messrs. Prentiss, Jennifer, Memmifee, &c. participated, and language is said to have been used, more befitting the brothel, than the hall of Congress.

On the next day, the whole subject was laid on the table. Ayes 117—Noes 94.

It is quite probable that the excitement produced by this debate, gave rise to a hoax that was played off upon the editor of the Cincinnati Whig, and which caused considerable sensation here, that Dr. Duncan had been killed, on the 25th, by Mr Menifee, in a street fight. We are truly gratified to say the report is without foundation. We have the Globe of that night, and the Baltimore American of the 26th, neither of which mentions any such occurrence.

We learn from the Intelligencer that "the Whig members of the Legislature hold a meeting last week, and recommended the holding of a State Convention on the fourth Monday in August next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Presidential Electors." To this course the democracy of the State can have no objection. That party is always ready to meet its opponents fairly at the polls; but it does not recognise the right of a few individuals to select candidates, and require their confirmation by the voters.

Messrs. Morehead and Smith, the Kentucky Commissioners to Ohio, have returned in good health, having obtained from the Ohio Legislature the passage of such a law as was desired by Kentucky. Every possible attention and hospitality was extended to those gentlemen by the citizens of our sister State, and they were received by the Ohio Legislature and Governor, in the most friendly manner. We have no doubt the visit of those gentlemen will unite the two States more firmly than heretofore.

On the passage of the bill in the Ohio Legislature, which was done by a large majority, all the supporters of Van Buren voted in the affirmative, and every member opposed to it was a Whig! Which is the Abolition party?

ALLUVION MILLS.—We are sorry to be able to notice the loss of these valuable Mills, on Water Street, in this city, by fire, on Tuesday night last. The fire, which is believed to have been accidental, was discovered between 11 and 12 o'clock, and had then so far advanced that it was impossible, by all the exertions of the Fire Companies to extinguish the flames until the whole building was destroyed. It was with considerable difficulty the adjacent cotton factory was saved, having been several times on fire. The loss of the enterprising owner, Mr Andrew Caldwell, (who also owns the cotton factory,) must be very heavy, although we have not heard any estimate, and we have heard there was no insurance. The loss to the citizens of Lexington is very serious—most of them obtaining their flour &c. from this establishment.

We invite the attention of economists to the advertisement of Messrs. Burch and Noble, in reference to an improved Cooking Stove. If the saving of wood is such as there mentioned, it is certainly worthy the notice of the citizens of Lexington.

An unknown correspondent has forwarded us a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the City of Louisville, January 1st, 1839. The recapitulation exhibits the following number of Students:

From Kentucky,	54.
" Tennessee,	32.
" Mississippi,	9.
" Alabama,	7.
" Indiana,	6.
" Illinois,	4.
" North Carolina,	2.
" Georgia,	2.
" New York,	1.
" Missouri,	1.
" Massachusetts,	1.
" Louisiana,	1.

120.

In looking over the names of the Students, we find M. D. attached to no less than eight.

MR. BASCOM.—We are truly gratified to be able to contradict the account published some time since, of the death of this eloquent and distinguished divine. If any thing could compensate him for the premature annunciation of his demise, it would be a knowledge during life, of the estimation in which his memory will be held after death.

Apprehensions are entertained of serious difficulties between the United States and England, growing out of the boundary question. The Governor of Maine has ordered 8000 troops, and it is

reported that the Governor of New Brunswick has ordered 15,000 to the disputed territory, each determined to hold possession and expel the other.

The President has held a Cabinet Counsel, the result of which had not transpired, but a special message was expected to be sent to Congress on the subject.

Those who want to spend an evening pleasantly, have now an opportunity. The beautiful scenes, the Optical Illusions, will, we understand, remain for three days more, and we advise all who have not seen them to go and see.

The agent of the State Bank at Alabama, now at Liverpool, announces the shipment of one million of dollars in specie, which is to go, in equal sums, to the branches at Decatur and Huntsville.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money, for the benefit of the children belonging to the Orphan Asylum of this City, collections made since Jan. 1st, 1839.

From a Sermon preached in the Church on Hill street, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, \$64.37  
From a Sermon preached in the Baptist Church by the Rev. Mr. Noel, 20.00  
From a Sermon preached in the McChord Church, by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, 137.25  
From a Sermon preached in the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Berkley, 101.00  
From a Sermon preached in the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Drew, 44.31

\$366.93

The ladies belonging to the Board of Managers of the Orphan Society, desire to return thanks to the several Clergymen above mentioned, who have so kindly contributed their aid to the Institution.

SARAH WARD,  
Treasurer to the Orphan Society.  
March 6, 1839.

### NEW GOODS.

FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,  
AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American  
DRY GOODS,  
IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

### ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,

Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal documents with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

OUR CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.

H. C. & Co.

Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

### TO RENT,

THE large Fire Proof Store, next to Ben. F. CRUTCHFIELD's Grocery Store, on Main street, Lexington, formerly occupied by O. James as a Quackware store. Apply to

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, or J. J. DUDLEY.

March 7, 1839—10—2t.

### CLOVER STEEP,

just received on consignment end for sale by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lex March 7—10—3t.

### SUGAR—SUGAR.

I have 56 HHDs of first rate N. O. SUGAR, which I will sell either by the Hogshead or Barrel, on better terms than any can be had in the city. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on James Fenney or R. Long, who will shew it to them at the Rail Road Office.

WILLIAM BRYAN.

Lex March 7—10—3t.

### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class No. 29, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Petersburgh Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class No. 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers

### GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$30,000	130 Prizes of \$200
1 " 10,000	65 "
1 " 4,000	65 "
1 " 3,000	50 "
1 " 2,500	50 "
1 " 1,797	130 "
50 " 1,000	4,680 "
50 " 400	27,040 "
50 " 300	10 "

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

A. STREETER, Lexington,

Main street, next door to the Library.

Lex March 7—10—3t.

### Magnetism, Magnetic Electricity and Galvanism.

DR. SCHMIDT, of Berlin, has succeeded fully to establish the above as safe and certain remedies in the following nervous and functional disorders: In Rheumatism; Tie Doloroux; Toothache; Palms of the Chest; Asthma; Cramp of the Stomach; Nervous Headache; Hysteria; Deafness, either Rheumatic or Nervous; Weakness of the Eyes, from over exertion or age; general Weakness of the whole body; partial or complete Lameness, after Apoplectic Fits; Ispias; Stiffness or contraction of any part of the body, without disorganization; Epilepsy; St. Vitus' Dance, Ictalepsy; in diseases where the circulation of the blood is suppressed or altered.

Dr. Schmidt intends to remain a short time in this city, and may be consulted every day, from 9 till 1 o'clock, at Mrs. Jewett's, Main street. Dr. Schmidt will be honored by the visits of professional gentlemen, to inspect his Apparatus.

Lex March 7—10—3t.

### NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 11th of March, 1839, County court day, will be sold at public sale, at G. CHRISTY's Auction Store, a Negro Man, a first rate blacksmith, said to be a first rate workman. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely. Terms—one half cash, the balance next Christmas, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with approved security. Title good.

G. CHRISTY, Auctioneer.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—8—3t.

### TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow may be put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelsbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-t.



**Prospectus of the Metropolis,**  
A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotic of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for alibar patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad panoply "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights," —"that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property," we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. —The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maids of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any kind; of Abolitionism and Political Anti-masonry—and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself, with the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behoves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of our country's defense—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiaries.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political discussion, and unfurl our sail to the breezes of political elements. It will be seen

we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defense in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the condemned and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community—a class sneered at by the Whig lords, because of their unpretending demeanor—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day-laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money.

In the fulfillment of these intentions, we shall unmask the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing those principles, on an imperishable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1; one month 50 cents; one week 12¢.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a weekly paper, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2d.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

**Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.**

**I**N addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row.

**Plough Making & Black-smithing.**

**T**HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. —The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stock or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. Lex Sep 7.—53-1f B. & H.

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839,**

**S**o D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecliptic, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Southern of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epoch, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. &c.

The contents will shew the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor:

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

**E. Perkins's Tavern,** Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

**T**HE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by WM. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

THIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED;

TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

5-DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

Q.—N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS AND THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48t

**Farm for Sale.**

**D**R. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Rond, within five miles of Lexington. It contains

44 ACRES OF LAND,

Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never failing water in every field. There is no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE.

Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

**GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative!**

**D**ANIEL BRADFORD,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 23, Main-street.

Price \$2,50 per bottle.

Nov. 29.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road; where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tends his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine,

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

**Prentiss' Pile Ointment.**

**T**HIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

40—Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

**Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.**

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dilapidated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lexington, Ky.

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st.

August 3, 1837 31-4t

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st.

August 3, 1837 31-4t

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Lexington, Sept. 15,